British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*.

(No. 1373.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1853. [*Established in* **1826**.]

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE—With the rival pretensions of the Count of Chambord and the grandson of Louis Philippe, on the one hand, and the fierce spirit of a rampant democracy on the other, it may safely be said of Napoleon III, "uneasy lies the head that wears a Crown."

The following extracts from a late number of the "Morning Advertiser," foreshadow the complications that may be apprehended, not only in France, but in the political relations of Europe.

"France is now on the eve of the Empire. In a fortnight hence, assuming that no unforseen obstacle will occur, Luis Napoleon will be Emperor. An imperial diadem will encircle his brow, and he will be addressed by the imposing title of NAPOLEON THE THIRD. "What's in a name?" Not necessarily anything, but there are occasions when everything is centred in a name. The present is one of those occasions. As Emperor, Louis Napoleon will be compelled to do many things which there would have been no necessity for doing had he contented himself with the comparatively plain, unpretending title of President of the Republic, which he now bears. If he does not inaugurate the Empire by some bold, brilliant stroke of policy, either at home or abroad, he will soon discover the stupendous folly he has committed in exchanging the title of PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC for that of EMPEROR of FRANCE.

Our firm conviction, therefore, is, that the man has made up his mind to resort to some desperate expedient immediately on the Crown being placed on his head. And what is more, we have no doubt that his aims and objects have reference to this country. It was England that humiliated France in the days of "my uncle." It was England that overthrew his dynasty, and sent himself to vegetate during the remainder of his existence in a far distant isle of the sea. These are dishonours to be wiped out, reverses to be avenged. But, probably, the consideration which weighs most of all with the mushroom Napoleon, in inspiring him with an implacable hatred of this country, is the fact, that here he not only found an asylum, but was treated with the greatest kindness and hospitality, when he had not a friend on earth nor a penny in his pocket. A man of Louis Napoleon's stamp is precisely the person to reward unbounded kindness, we had almost said absolute charity, by the grossest ingratitude. He is just the man to return evil for good. England, therefore, must keep an ever-watchful eye upon him. It is necessary that she should, for the next few months, watch his movements with particular attention. After that time, he will be comparatively, if not entirely harmless. Just now he may have the power for great mischief. Six months hence he will be powerless. By that time it is not improbable he may be again among ourselves, a fugitive and wretched outcast on our shores. And thankful will he have reason to be, should no worse destiny than that await him. He is already menaced with a fate much more terrible. Hear the Democratic party in France, as their sentiments are expressed by the exiles in London and in Jersey. The Revolutionary Committee, in an address to the people of France, say:—

"Citizens,—The democracy has been obliged to impose on itself some months of expectation and suffering before striking the brigand who disgraces our country, in order to reorganise itself, in spite of the Bonapartist terror. Be then ready for everything, and at every moment. Endeavour to see one another, and to meet often by twos, by fours, by sixes, and by tens, if it be possible; form groups and centres which shall communicate with each other by word of mouth. Conspire, in short, with courage and prudence, for persecution should render those whom it wishes to annihilate ardent. When the great news shall arrive to you, let it find you prepared, without surprising you, as that of the 2d December did. Remember that, on that day, you vainly expected a signal on the part of the traitors or cowards who called themselves your chiefs. Be no longer their sheep, which are driven; be men. As soon as you shall learn that the infamous Louis Bonaparte has received just chastisement, whatever may be the day or the hour, start from all points at once for the rendezvous agreed on between several groups, and from thence march together to the cantons, the arrondissements, and prefectures, in order to confine in a circle of iron and lead all the men who have sold themselves, and who, in taking the oath, have rendered themselves accomplices of the crimes of their master. Purge once for all France of the brigands whom she feeds, and who devour her. Within the last four years you have learned to know them. When the day of justice shall dawn, let neither your hearts nor arms be weak, for your enemies, generously spared, would soon become your executioners. In punishing the perverse the people become the minister of the justice of God. Let us not forget also that France is covered with the maledictions of European democracy, who expected from our initiative its signal of deliverance. In spite of our weakness and faintings, the nations still raise towards us their chained hands and their eyes, in which shines a last ray of hope. Let us show ourselves worthy of the sublime mission of progress and of the future, which the whole world seems to have confided to us; let us open to nations the path to the universal republic, by the democratic and social revolution of France."

Contemporaneously with this address to the people of France comes another from the Revolutionary Society. It is longer than the preceding. Its most pointed passage is the following:—

"Citizens,—The exercise of sovereignty is only an abominable treason, and the saddest of human comedies, when liberty does not hold the urns. Now, who holds them at present? The dictatorship of assassination—the 2d of December. The vote by ballot, even secret, is only organised robbery, when it is falsehood which examines it, under the auspices and fasces of force. Now, who at present examines these effaced voting papers, dropped into the urn, beneath the eye of *gendarmes? Incarnate falsehood, hypocri*tical and sanguinary perjury, the system of the 2d December! A people may vote for or against on a question of taxes, on peace, on war, on the relative forms of sovereignty, when they do not engage the fundamental principle; but the existence itself of sovereignty, on the inalienable and eternal right, on the principle and essence of life, any vote is a crime and men should only respond by arms! What is the question now laid down? The Empire—the hereditary Empire; that is to say, the abdication of sovereignty, reposing in eternal servitude, like a sun extinguished in the sea—the alienation for ever of one's self from one's children. Voluntary death, without any awaking, and dishonoured. Citizens, you will not commit this horrible crime. You will not extend like a shroud on the tomb of the Republic, sealed up by you, the stained purple of a Cæsar of the gutter; you will not place an impious hand on your revolutions, on your trophies, on your hopes, on civilisation, which only lives by liberty, on your children and yourselves. You will not consummate this great murder of honour and duty—you will not vote! Let the police and its parasites of all times weave the imperial garland; and as to you prepare the avenging hemp. Yes, night and day, in crowds and in secrecy, know yourselves, organise yourselves, strengthen yourselves; let each live in all, and all in each; let a common faith animate you—the revolutionary, implacable faith—bold as that of our fathers of '92, and always ready to rise and to strike. Citizens, in presence of a tyrant, a perjurer, an assassin of the public liberties—such is the sole great duty to be fulfilled."

A third address to the democracy of France proceeds from the "Proscribed Democratic Socialists of France residing at Jersey, United in General Assembly," and is dated October 31, 1852. This document possesses peculiar importance, in consequence of the first signature adhibited to it being that of Victor Hugo. It will be seen that it is, if possible, still more fierce and uncompromising to the man of the Elyseo, than either of the other documents.

"Citizen," it says, "Louis Napoleon is out of the pale of humanity. During the ten months that this malefactor has reigned, the right of insurrection has been *en permanence*, and dominates all the situation. At this hour a perpetual appeal to arms is at the bottom of all consciences. Now, be assured, what revolts in all consciences quickly succeeds in arming all hands. Friends and brethren, in presence of this infamous government, the negation of all morality, the obstacle to all social progress—in presence of this government, the murderer of the people, the assassin of the Republic, and the violator of the laws—of the government created by force, and which must perish by force—of this government raised by crime, and which must be overthrown by right—the Frenchman worthy of the name of citizen knows not, will not know if there be somewhere the semblance of a ballot, the comedy of universal suffrage, and the parody of an appeal to the nation; he does not ask himself if there be men who vote, or men who cause to vote—if there be a herd called the Senate, which deliberates, and another herd called the people, which obeys; he does not ask himself if the Pope be about to consecrate at the high altar of Notre Dame the man who—do not doubt it, for it is the inevitable future—will be chained to the pillory by the executioner; in presence of M. Bonaparte and his government, the citizen worthy of the name only does one thing, and has only one thing to do—load his musket and await the hour. Viva la Republique!"

The feelings and sentiments which are here expressed, pervade the minds of the masses in Paris and all populous towns in France, notwithstanding the recent triumphal progress through the provinces. That was all a got up display. It had nothing of reality in it. The hosannahs which were uttered by the lips had no place in the heart. The plaudits which rent the air, as Louis Napoleon proceeded through the southern provinces, were precisely of the same character, and possessed exactly the same value, as the "sweet voices" of the *claqueurs* in a Parisian theatre, the vehemence of whose acclamations is proportioned to the amount of pay which they receive.

With regard to the forthcoming "appeal to the people," it is not worth while to bestow a thought or word upon it. It will be the greatest farce ever performed on a large scale since the world began. It will be a delusion so gross, so glaring, that no human being will be deceived by it. The most gigantic criminal under the sun will not hesitate to evoke from the ballot urn whatever number of votes he may have fixed upon. He will have no more difficulty in extracting 10,000,000 voices from it than he would have in extracting 5,000,000. On one thing he is under-stood to be determined, namely, that the number of votes in favour of his being made Emperor, shall exceed the number by which he was elected President of the Republic, so that we may took out for at least 8,000,000, the number on the previous "appeal" being 7,500,000.

INCONSISTENCIES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—In religion, a philosopher with philosophers, an atheist with athiests, a deist with deists, a Christian with Christians, superstitious with the superstitious, indifferent with the indifferent; in politics, a republican with the republicans, a democrat with the democrats, a royalist with the royalists, a constitutionalists with the liberals, a despot with the despots, prophecying by turns the triumph of kings, the triumph of subjects, European domination by England, universal yoke by Russia, the irresistible democracy of France, the explosion of ideas and the reign of the sword, and offering himself to all systems as the only balancer of the world, capable of doing all, accomplishing all, and preserving all. In these conversations Napoleon put forth as an oracle enigmas or axioms of triple meaning, on the past, the present, and the future, so that destiny cannot belie the one without justifying the other.—*Lamartine*.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Department of Government.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 7th, 1853.

The Ministry of War and Marine being vacant, General Don Angel Pacheco having ceased to discharge it, in virtue of the nomination that has taken place in his person of Envoy Extraordinary on a special mission of this Province, near His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, the Government has accorded and decrees:

Art. 1st. Colonel Don Pedro José Diaz is named Minister Secretary in the Department of War and Marine.

2d. So long as the Minister appointed discharges the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Capital, the despatch of the Ministry of war and Marine will continue to be countersigned by the Under-Secratary of said Ministry.

3d. Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, published, and given to the Official Register.

PINTO.

LORENZO TORRES.

Ministry of Government.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 7th, 1853.

To the General-in-Chief of the Army of the Capital, Colonel Don Pedro José Diaz.

The undersigned by order of H. E. the Governor, has the welcome satisfaction of addressing Your Honour, forwarding to you a certified copy of the decree by which the Government has been pleased to appoint Your Honour Minister Secretary in the Department of War and Marine.

The Government, on electing Y. H. for so exalted a post, had in view the patriotism and qualifications of Y. H., for discharging it in a thorough manner, and confidently trusts that in the position in which the nomination places you, Your Honour will lend, when opportunity offers, new and important services to the Country, and to the sacred cause which it maintains.

On his own part, the undersigned has cordial satisfaction in presenting to Your Honour his sincere felicitations for this new proof of the estimation wherewith the Government distinguishes you, as he also has of saluting you with affectionate regard.

LORENZO TORRES.

The General-in-Chief of the Army.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 8th, 1853.

To the Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Government, provisionally charged with that of Foreign Relations, Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres—

Last night I had the honor of receiving the note of Your Honour, of date the 7th instant, by which you are pleased to transmit me the Decree of the Supreme Government of said date, conferring on me the honourable office of Minister Secretary of State in Department of War and Marine.

Previously to this, Sir, I have had the pleasure of seeing the distinction wherewith H. E. the Governor honoured me, and on accepting the new office which he has deigned to confer on me, I have rejected all the considerations that might have induced me in other circumstances to decline a post, worthy of being discharged by a person with other qualifications than the aridity of a soldier.

But at present, assisted by the Council of the enlightened Government of the Province, and by the valour and discipline of the Army, which I have the honor to command, I accept with pride the post assigned me, resolved as I am to sacrifice everything, for the support of our Country, which a handful of anarchists endeavour to annihilate.

I avail myself of the opportunity, Mr. Minister, sincerely to thank Your Honour for the friendly felicitations addressed to me, wishing you on my part the greatest success in the discharge of your functions.

PEDRO JOSE DIAZ.

The General-in-Chief of the Army.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 8th, 1853.

To the Minister-Secretary of State in the Department of Government, Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres.

I acquaint Your Honour that I have previously to this had notice of the concealment of various citizens, who should have been enrolled in the ranks of the National Guards, and who have escaped from them from having been concealed by the President of the Franciscan Convent of this City, who to the number of sixteen have to-day been taken from said Convent, the aforementioned President having refused to open the doors of the cells where they were concealed, and according to the declarations of the individuals taken, some others with the habit of lay-brothers still remain, who have escaped being taken by the authorities, who have minutely searched the Convent.

Said individuals have incurred the penalty decreed by the Honourable Chamber, in the Law of the 24th November, consigning to two years service in a veteran corps, any citizens that may attempt to evade enrolment in the National Guard.

All which I transmit to the knowledge of Your Honour, that you may deign to adopt the necessary measures with respect to the President of the Franciscan Convent.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

PEDRO JOSE DIAZ.

Ministry of Government.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 8th, 1853.

To the Provisor and Capitular Vicar.

The Government has decided that Your Honour as early as possible, shall order the cessation of Friar Nicolas Aldaz r in the office of President of the Community of San Francisco, to be substituted in said office by whom and in the manner you may deem proper, within the day.

Your Honour must be fully aware that in the actual circumstances the Government is bound to be energetic, without being deterred by obstacles of any kind, in saving the Country from the ferocious rebels that aspire to dominate it.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

LORENZO TORRES.

Ministry of Government.

To the Chief of the Department of Police.

The Government has just given the necessary orders to the Provisor and Capitular Vicar, for the cessation of Friar Nicolas Aldazor in the office of President of the Community of San Francisco; and as soon as that has been effected, has provided that Your Honour, with a moment's loss, shall order the apprehension of the aforesaid Father Aldazor, and that, being conducted to said Department, he be kept in solitary confinement till further notice.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

LORENZO TORRES.

The Provisor, Governor of the Bishoprick.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 8th, 1853.

To the Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Government.

As soon as I received the respectable note of Your Honour, of this day's date, in which you acquaint me that the Government has disposed that the Reverend Friar Nicolas Aldazor must cease in the Ministry of President of the Convent of San Francisco, I proceeded to carry into effect the commands of the Superior Government; intimating the Reverend Father Aldazor to deliver the Convent to the Reverend Father, "Lector Jubilado," Friar Buenaventura Hidalgo, in virtue of the appointment which, in conformity with our existing laws, I had made in his person, as President of the said Convent.

All which I request Your Honour will submit it to the Knowledge of H. E. the Governor of the Province, with the solemn declaration which I make, that the virtues and qualifications of the Reverend Father Hidalgo entitle him to the appointment of the Presidency. and merit the approbation of the Chief of the State.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

MIGUEL GARCIA.

Ministry of Government.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 8th 1853.

To the Provisor, Governor of the Bishoprick.

The undersigned has received and submitted to the Knowledge of H. E. the Governor, Your Honour's note of this date, wherein you announce, that in consequence of the decision of the Government, in the note of the same date, Your Honour has intimated to Father Aldazor his cessation in the Presidency of the Convent of San Francisco, and appointed the Reverend "Lector Jubilado," Friar Buenaventura Hidalgo to substitute him in it, the approbation of which nomination you solicit from the Government.

H. E. the Governor has ordered the undersigned to manifest to Your Honour in reply, the approbation wherewith the Government has regarded the prompt execution of its dispositions; and its unqualified approval of the appointment which Y. H. has made for the President of the Convent of San Francisco.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

LORENZO TORRES.

The 1st Vice President of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives—

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 8th, 1853.

To the Executive Power of the Province.

The Honorable Chamber of Representatives has taken into consideration the note of the Most Excellent Government of the 5th Instant, and the accompanying documents, relative to a suspension of arms, promoted by Rear-Admiral de Suin, between the besieging forces and the Government of the Province, and has ordered me to say to Y. E. in reply, that from the form in which it is proposed, and the explanations given by the French Rear-Admiral, in the bosom of the Commission of Constitutional Affairs, it finds no inconvenience in Your Excellency's acceding to the noble mediation of said Gentleman, for the re-establishment of peace, without prejudice to the honor of our cause, and the supremacy of the law—With the understanding that any negotiation must always originate from the irrevocable basis of the recognition of the existing Powers, as is ordered by the law of the 9th December last.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

MARCELO GAMBOA.

Juan Pico,

Secretary—

THE TWO NOTES OF M. DE SUIN TO LAGOS.

We reproduce to-day two notes deserving of attention, which we have taken from the "Prensa Uruguaya" of the 29th inst. These two notes addressed to Lagos, by M. De Suin, French Rear-Admiral, afford a sorry sample of the aberrations to which the unreflecting exaggeration of a noble sentiment is wont to lead.

Lagos arbitrarily tears from their homes the youthful and inoffensive sons of General Pacheco, brings them to his encampment, detains them there as prisoners till they should consent to fight against their own father, refuses to deliver them up to a British Agent, delivers them afterwards on the *interposition* of M. De Suin and in this very simple act of Lagos, M. De Suin finds a *noble proceedings, moderation, a wish* to alleviate the evils of war, and he even finds *spontaneity.* To style as moderation and nobleness the easy and just redress of an indefensible outrage, and to call it spontaneous, when, after having been denied, it was only effected, in virtue of the interposition of a third party, appears to us an attack, without being intended as such, on the sacred immunities of truth, common sense, and even on the propriety of language.

Mr. De Suin appears highly satisfied with the deferences of Lagos, probably believing that they were dispensed to him individually. The insurgent Lagos, who could never have dreamed of being the object of the sympathies of a French Rear-Admiral, and whose benevolence it is of such consequence for him to propitiate, in view of eventualities, is necessarily compelled to be deferent with him for his own convenience. Had the restoration of the sons of General Pacheco originated from a sentiment of nobility and moderation, how could it have been sourly denied by Lagos? We wish M. De Suin had explained this to us.

But the other note of M. de Suin, of the 15th January, merits more attention, because it treats of a less frivolous matter.

M. de Suin begins by *doing justice* to M. Lagos, for his having comprehended that his efforts in procuring the neutrality of the French, were lawful on the part of M. De Suin, and even useful to the Country.

Verily we cannot see any virtue or merit in Lagos comprehending a thing so very clear, that was so advantageous to him: to praise him for it, appears to presuppose him very rude.

After this exordium in which the aforesaid eulogium appears very ill-timed, and very cold, M. De Suin says that Lagos had hoped to obtain by his mediation, an *honourable reconciliation,* the proof of which confidence he had known to appreciate; but continues that now, (that is on the 15th January,) nothing can be done with advantage, from the passions being too greatly excited, to listen to or comprehend the true interests of the country.

With the permission of the Rear-Admiral, whilst we profoundly respect the sanity of his intentions, we must raise aloud our voice to deny the justice of these appreciations.

At the date of the 15th January, no other propositions existed embodied, than the very insolent ones that the rebel Lagos made in December, and which were rejected by the Legislature, which then prescribed to the Executive conditions or limits that could not be transgressed. If then the Government in January replied, not to definite propositions of M. De Suin, but to his vague insinuations, if it replied confining itself to the limits which the law prescribed to it, M. De Suin was mistaken in ascribing the impotency of his laudable efforts to the excitement of the passions. And assuredly a foreign Agent, and still less an officious Agent, who actively interferes in the domestic affairs of a Country, without character, or representation, or any mission for so doing, is not justified in ascribing to an evil principle the conduct or determinations of its lawful authorities.

There is and there has been, it is true, an excitement of sentiments; and should this excitement come to influence prejudicially the resolutions of our public men, whom must the Rear-Admiral blame for it? Who has brought about the irritating situation that produces this excitement? Who rebelled unjustly against the lawful authority? Who persisted in the rebellion despite the cessation of its pretext? Who, far from desisting, then increased his pretensions to an unpardonable extreme, shamelessly discovered in the insolent propositions of the 12th December? Who besieges this City, that had never given any offence to Lagos? Who throws the country, manacled, and against its express and lawful declaration, at the feet of a foreign and detested power? Who reduces the country to the most horrible state of war, disunion, ruin and dishonor? And is it to be thrown out as a reproach or wondered at, that in view of these palpitating facts, minds should become excited, and the heart beat tumultuously! No: such a pretension is irrational; it is ridiculous and impossible to consign the causes to an abrupt oblivion, when one attempts impartially to estimate the effects.

The Rear-Admiral is well aware, that though he were a diplomatic Agent, he would have no right to interfere in our domestic affairs, or to classify publicly and officially our matters and authorities. In his character of Rear-Admiral he could have no right to take steps officially even in favor of Frenchmen; for besides that there are agents accredited for this, it is a principle proclaimed in Buenos Ayres since 1822, and that has become a law of the Country, constantly observed, the non-admission of any official interference of any foreigner, whose only character is that of Chief, in Command of armed force.(1) It may perhaps be on this account that neither the other Chiefs of the naval forces, nor even the diplomatic and Consular Agents of other Nations, associate themselves with the isolated efforts of M. De Suin, and even the greater part of the French Citizens appear not to relish his constant and zealous interferences. Notwithstanding we and the Country cordially appreciate his noble intentions, and the Government graciously receives and listens to him, whenever he has any thing to represent; because it justly regards M. De Suin as a disinterested and officious friend.

We therefore regret that his zeal should sometimes cause him to forget the conditions within which every officious mediator must confine himself. The chief of them is to observe the strictest neutrality, or at least to conceal within his own breast the sympathies or antipathies he may entertain, in pro or contra of either of the parties. M. De Suin violates this rule when he asserts, that the true interests of the Country are not comprehended here. This is cruelly to insult our authorities and citizens: and it is very strange that a foreigner, arrived but yesterday on our shores, and who is ignorant of our history, of our affairs, of our events and of our men, should pretend to know the interests of the Country bettter than the natives.

In the notes of the worthy Rear-Admiral, there is not a single word of praise to be found towards a Government, or even towards a community, such as that of Buenos Ayres, that firmly defends the cause of legality and independence; a cause the perfect justice of which M. De Suin recognises, since he recognises the legitimacy of our authorities. So far from this, if he calls to mind the authorities or citizens of Buenos Ayres, it is only to depict them officially as anti-patriotic and insane, who only listen to passions, to which they criminally postpone the true interests of this unfortunate land. On the contrary, in the encampment of these insurgent hordes, that raise the scandalous standard of rebellion, that present most insolent pretensions, and kindle up a frighful civil war, it is there only where M. De Suin addresses his eulogiums, and where he finds the calm of the passions, the desire of peace, moderation and nobility.

This indiscretion wherewith the enthusiastic pen of the Rear-Admiral has moved, amounts to an involuntary revelation of his secret antipathies and sympathies. We abstain from either condemning or classifying them: for such we have no right: but we have a right respectfully to think that he is the least likely personage advantageously to conduct the noble and tranquil functions of an impartial mediator.

In conclusion: without denying that there may exist, or may have existed with superabundant reason, an exaltation of sentiments, we decidedly deny that the rejection made in December or afterwards, of grossly audacious pretensions, was owing to the mere excitement of passions, or the want of a comprehension of the true interests of the Country. In honor to our Country and to the truth we deny it; in this M. De Suin is mistaken, as he is mistaken in believing *an honourable reconciliation* possible, that will satisfy both parties. His noble anxiety for peace blinds and misleads him, since he brings and applies to this thorny question European ideas; which is a grave error. In Monarchies armed commotions rarely affect the essentially vital principles of Governments, they do not attack consolidated institutions: and in them there is neither room for the exclusiveness of the exigences of the contending parties, nor is the sanctity of compacts a mockery. But here, after a frightful and dissolving tyranny of 20 years, sentiments have been perverted and morality relaxed: here a successful insurrection, or one treated merely with consideration, is the necessary death of the law: here with unconsolidated institutions; with baseless Governments, where every thing is *personal*: here, where the atrocious maxim has prevailed, that conventions are mere traps for catching tigres: here, where the delirium of the rebels has revived with fury the old classificationes, and the old watch words of robbery and throat-cutting, not blushing to engross their ranks with the former terrorists and professed assassins: here, Mr. Rear-Admiral, rest assured, debility or vacillation in the authorities, would in December have produced dissolution, and with it the triumph of a pre-eminently scandalous revolution, which would have upset laws and ideas, things and men.

Accordingly, then, the rejection of these criminal pretensions, was an act imperiously demanded, by the most vital conveniences, by the most positive interests of the Country. Is M. De Suin acquainted with our history? Is he aware perchance of what have always been the unhappy consequences of bending the law to the pretensions of armed masses? It has been either to fructify the germ of future insurrections, by the seductive example of a successful issue, or else to undermine our entire social fabric till we at last reached the infamy of dictatorships.—And, unhappy Buenos Ayres!.... Alas for Buenos Ayres, should she now forget the eloquent and mournful lesson of a still palpitating past!

Here are the letters to which we refer:

Buenos Ayres, January 17th, 1853.

Mr. Colonel—

I thank you anew for your noble proceeding towards me yesterday, *spontaneously* delivering to me the youths Pacheco, that I might deliver them to their father the General.

This act does you honor.

In the eyes of all impartial people, it is a proof of your *moderation,* of your *desire* of diminishing as far as possible, the calamities of civil war, hoping that a peace honorable for all, may give to your country the calm and repose, of which it stands so greatly in need.

I offer my homage to these sentiments, which you have always manifested to me; and receive, I request you, with the new expression of my entire gratitude, that of my highest and most affectionate regard.

The Rear Admiral, Commander-in Chief of the French Naval Forces in the Plate,

DE SUIN.

To Colonel Lagos, Commander-in-Chief of the Veteran and Militia Forces of the Rural Districts.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 15, 1853.

Mr. Colonel—

When I arrived at Buenos Ayres a month ago, I was necessarily called to exact from my countrymen an absolute neutrality, as well within as without the City. Placed under the guarantee of this neutrality, my duty likewise was to protect them efficaciously both in their persons and property.

Mr. Colonel, you have perfectly comprehended what this mission involves of legality, and at the same time of utility to your Country. *I must do you that justice.*

You have seen in me a friend of the Argentines, always ready to interpose between the parties, to bring them to an honourable reconciliation. You expected to obtain it by my mediation, and *I have known to appreciate this proof of confidence.*

But in my opinion, *the passions are at present too greatly excited for the real interests of the country to be listened to or comprehended.* To-day it would be impossible for me to make any attempt with advantage for obtaining peace.

My good will and my sentiments of regard for the Argentine Nation being unfortunately impotent for the attainment of any thing useful; and besides being compelled to the discharge of other obligations, I purpose to set off for Montevideo on the 21st or 22d.

I specially recommend to you during my absence, the interests of my compatriots who reside outside the City, and thank you anticipatively for whatever you may do in their favor.

One of my Officers will present himself to-morrow, should the weather allow, at your cantonment of the Arroyo de Maldonado to receive your reply to this letter.

I received the communication which you addressed to me on the 13th Inst., for which I thank you.

With the expression of my sentiments of regard, accept, Mr. Colonel, the assurance of my high consideration.

The Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Forces, in Brazil and the River Plate—

DE SUIN.

To Colonel Lagos, Commander in-Chief of the Veteran and Militia Forces of the Rural Districts.

(*El Nacional.*)

(1) The tenacity with which General Rosas maintained this principle is well known; and the following document, of a still earlier date, affords an interesting corroboration of the same enlightened views:—

"Buenos Ayres, Feb. 4th, 1822.

"The Minister of Government and Foreign "Relations of the State of Buenos Ayres, has "the honor of acknowledging the receipt of a "note of Captain Baron Poussin of the Navy "of His most Christian Majesty, dated Monte-"video Jan. 18th, of this year, which reach-"ed the Ministry by [illegible] indirect "route.

"The Minister has also the honor of for-"warding to the Baron, No. 7 of the Official "Register, in which at pages 66 and 67, he "will find published the last decree respect-"ing privateers. The Minister cannot help "mentioning his regret that the Baron had not "been aware of the decree referred to before "writing the note, to which it furnishes a sub-"stantial reply.

"The Minister has been specially ordered "by his Government to congratulate the Ba-"ron on his arrival in the waters of the Plate, "and to declare the high opinion and esteem "in which it has the honor of holding the "person of H. M. C. M., and the French Go-"vernment; all intercourse with which it con-"siders honourable and interesting to this "Country—But at the same time the Minis-"ter must declare to the Baron on this occa-"sion, that he may communicate it to his "Court, that the Government of Buenos Ay-"res will always receive with the most offi-"cious hospitality any vessels that may dis-"play the flag of the Great French Nation, "and the Officers of the Navy of H. M. C. M., "BUT THAT IT CAN NEVER ACCORD TO THEM ANY "DIPLOMATIC OR MERCANTILE REPRESENTA-"TION, WHEN THEY PRESENT THEMSELVES IN "THE COMMAND OF ARMED FORCE, AND WITH-"OUT THE FORMALITIES ESTABLISHED BY THE "LAW OF NATIONS, OBSERVING THAT THIS IS "A PRINCIPLE ESTABLISHED WITH REGARD TO "ALL NATIONS.

"The Minister of Government and Foreign Relations.

"Bernardino Rivadavia."

To Captain Baron Poussin, Commander of the Naval Station of H. M. C. M. in the River Plate.

(Note of the Ed. of the B. P.)

BUENOS AYRES.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICANISM—The grand experiment of self government, that excited so intense an interest in Europe some thirty years ago, has hitherto realized few of the gorgeous promises, that dazzled and bewildered its theoretic partizans. It has not converted these fertile and favoured regions into an earthly paradise; and instead of breaking the arm and silencing the pretensions of hereditary despotism, it has rather tended to invigorate the one, and consolidate and perpetuate the other. It neutralises in some degree the example of the United States, and, coupled with the recent and unsuccessful attempts in France and Italy, justifies a prudential reserve or secret mistrust, that has blighted, and must continue to bligh the prospects of the cause. The following reflections, though chiefly directed to the Argentine Confederation, are

more or less applicable to all the sections of the Southern Continent.

The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in his adorable wisdom and goodness, gave the earth to man to be inhabited ; and its population, by a fixed and immutable law, tends, the same as the waters of the ocean, to a natural equilibrium. In estimating the astounding progress, and unparalleled prosperity of the Great Northern Confederation, we must always bear in mind the heavy and progressive contributions it has levied, and levies on all the European communities. It embraces alike the victims of civil despotism and religious intolerance ; and by a wise and humane polity, absorbs and assimilates them, with the native citizens.

In Europe generally, and especially in the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy, emigration during these last years has become a stern necessity ; not only from the progressive increase of population, but from the rapid discoveries and improvements in the mechanic arts, that have superseded to an incalculable extent the demand for manual labour, and from the political agitations and reactions, that have driven off swarms of hardy and enterprising emigrants.

Why has so very diminutive a proportion of those turned their attention to the hospitable shores of the Plate, with its trackless deserts, its teeming fertility, and its salubrious climate ? Why this decided preference, by men who have the strongest motives for a deliberate and impartial choice, to the bleak wastes of Canada, the remote settlements of the Alleghany, or the deep solitude of the islands of the Pacific ? These questions must be answered ; though the answer may involve a bitter reproach to the emancipated colonies of Spain, and to the gothic system of isolation and depression, by which they were misgoverned for ages.

It is the proverbial instability of our institutions, and the consequent insecurity to life and property, that repels the adventurous emigrant from our shores, though he may have to brave the snows of the Arctic region, or the dangers of the stormy cape. With a professed admiration of the Model Republic, we have all along misapprehended or disregarded the real source of its strength and prosperity. Leaving the brilliant theories of Rousseau and the French school, we must now enthrone, enshrine and deify, if possible, the abstract principle of legality ; reducing personal and party pretensions to the secondary and subordinate place that properly belongs to them. It is in this that the patriotic sagacity of Washington and the practical philosophy of Franklin, stand preeminent and alone ; and to this cause more than all others, we must ascribe the stability and progress of that mighty association, that bids fair to absorb, at no distant day, the entire northern Continent, and places in pitiful contrast the system of disunion and suicidal dismemberment, that unfortunately prevails in the southern section.

The evils of the system have been palpably demonstrated ; and it is only by recurring to the principle of legality, and adhering to it resolutely and unswervingly, that we can hope to escape from them. Nay, we have reached a culminating point, when the attempt may be made with advantage ; and must be made and carried through, under the penalty of social dissolution.

In the progress of the civil wars, that for forty years have desolated the fairest portions of the globe, the great military Chiefs, that spring up in rank luxuriance, like baneful excrescences, from the filth and slime of our internecine revolutions, have well nigh exterminated each other ; and the mantle of Artigas, Lopez, Aldao, Quiroga, Lavalle and Rosas, has descended to a race of pigmies ; for such is the only classification that relatively corresponds to Urquiza, Benavides, Flores, Lagos, and the nameless horde that aspire to batten in the shade of their anti-social spoliations. They are mere saplings from a common stump, without intelligence to plan, or nerve to execute. In the hands of an overruling Providence, the greatest social evils have their accompanying compensations. Rosas left no man with the slightest pretensions to fill the place he had occupied for thirty long years ; an inestimable benefit, if the communities of the Confederation know to turn it to account.

In the chaos to which we have been reduced, by a succession of untoward aberrations, order and legality are the only ensign and rallying point that remain: and when the friends of order rally round the banner of legality, their triumph is as certain as merited.

In the contest now pending between the Capital and the besieging rebels, the question of legality is the Alpha and Omega. The legality of the Chamber of Representatives is unquestioned and undeniable. The victor of Caseros, in the plenitude of his power, bore explicit testimony to the fact. All the Provincial Governments, the interregnum from the 23d of June to the 11th of September excepted, bear the stamp and impress of thorough legitimacy. The entire Province was duly represented ; and if individuals or sections had grievances to be complained of or redressed, the laws of the Province provide an adequate remedy.

Were any representations disregarded, any petitions rejected, any inquiry or redress withheld ? No one ever heard of such reclamations, even as a pretext ; and from this alone we may deduce the true character of the Lagos-Flores Urquiza rebellion.

Is the principle of legality to be sacrificed to these unfounded and incongruous pretensions ? It can only be done by sacrificing along with it all the hopes of an organized community. Only those base enough to wear a bondsman's chain, and become the Helots of the slave-monger, can for a moment entertain the idea. It matters little whether Dr. Lopez, Dr. Alsina, or Brigadier Pinto occupy the Chair of State ; whether, Dr. Gutierrez, Colonel Mitre or Dr. Torres be Minister : but it is of supreme importance that this fundamental principle be preserved intact and venerated. It is the sole ensign that remains to this unfortunate and distracted community ; but a noble and potent one, that will guide all and save all, that rally round and confide in it.

During the past year, we have seen Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, after long lives of prominent and patriotic services, consigned to honoured tombs. During their protracted and brilliant careers, neither attained the Presidential Chair. Did they, or their friends and partisans, ever resort, or think of resorting to that apparent injustice, as a motive or pretext for rebellion? There is much to be learned from a careful study of this feature of the Model Republic, and immense benefits to be derived from its resolute and uncompromising adoption.

It is a pliant and indestructible principle, whereby to test and solve many important questions ; and, in the party oscillations to which all young states are exposed, especially on emerging from an epoch of anarchy and despotism, supplies a certain and safe rallying point, not only to loyal and orderly citizens, but to foreign residents, and impartial neutrals.

The subject is far from exhausted ; but we suspend in the mean time with the less reluctance, in that our evening Contemporary, in his masterly commentary of M. De Suin's notes to Lagos, has arrived by an *a posteriori* demonstration, at precisely the same conclusion. In truth it is impossible to exaggerate "the unhappy consequences of bending the law to the pretensions of armed masses" or to pretensions of any kind.

NEGOTIATIONS ;—

"To be or not to be? that is the question—
Whether 'tis nobler in our GUARDS to suffer
"The stings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
"Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
"And by opposing, end them?"......

If the interests of order can be secured, and the rights of legality vindicated, there can be but one opinion as to the desirableness of peace. We admire and applaud the zeal and magnanimity of Admiral De Suin, and heartily wish him success in his generous and philanthropic efforts , and all the more that the intervening obstacles appear to us almost insurmountable.

Of these obstacles one of the most formidable is the infamous delegation confided to Urquiza by the bastard Congress of Santa Fé; whereby it has sealed for ever its own nullity and infamy. Its degraded members may now retire to the wilds of the Grand Chaco; for the presence of civilized life would certainly be insupportable to them. If Admiral De Suin can extract the barbed dagger they have plunged into the heart of their bleeding country, he will merit the proudest mausoleum that ever was erected to the memory of a Benefactor of Humanity.

If the sanction in question do not disgust the rebels, of which we have a kind of forlorn hope, it must necessarily stimulate their aspirations, whilst (to quote the dying words of the venerable Chatham) "it irritates to an "incurable resentment the minds of their "adversaries, to over-run them with the "mercenary sons of rapine and plunder, "devoting them and their possessions to the "rapacity of hireling cruelty. If I were an "American, as I am an Englishman, while "a foreign troop was landed in my country, "I never would lay down my arms; *Never*, "*never, never!*"

PIRATE STEAMER CORREO—We have spoken with two of our countrymen, rescued from the fangs of the ruthless pirate; and hope in our next to give a plain unvarnished statement of barbarous atrocities, that must astonish the Honourable Board of Admiralty, after "the enlightened policy of the Provisional Director," so dexterously foisted into the Speech from the Throne. Our notice of last week, as to the number and condition of the unfortunate captives, is substantially correct.

PROVINCIAL SQUADRON.—A decree of yesterday appoints Colonel Zurowski to the Command-in-Chief of our naval forces, which are now in a state of readiness for active service. We felicitate Colonel Zurowski on his appointment, and wish him a crown of the same unperishable laurels, as those that adorn the brows of the gallant and venerated Admiral Brown.

NEW GERMAN CHURCH—The august ceremonial of consecration took place yesterday, and was honoured by the presence of H. E. the Governor and other distinguished guests. We request some of our friends to furnish us with a detailed report of so interesting a proceeding.

LATEST HOUR.

Admiral De Suin has gone out to the Encampment of Lagos—Yesterday's report, that a Commission had been appointed, was unfounded—2 officers and 7 men presented themselves last night—We know from private sources, that the desertion towards the district of San Vicente has been very considerable during the week ; all expressing themselves thoroughly disgusted, with the clumsy trick of which they have been the dupes for so many days—The reports regarding Urquiza's movements as uncertain and contradictory as can well be imagined.

RECLAMATION.

During the last *nine* months we have only *thrice* received our file of the "Times;" albeit our Correspondent in Southampton assures us that they have always been forwarded by the Royal Mails, with the greatest punctuality Whose fault is this? Said file comes addressed to the Editor of the "British Packet" &c.

Miscellaneous.

"HIS BANNER OVER ME WAS LOVE."

Youthful days of sunshine, bringing
Naught but brightness to my heart,
Passed but slowly, ever ling'ring,
As if grieving to depart ;
In those days which God, our Father,
Filled with blessings from above,
I remember, how 'His banner,'
Always 'over me, was lov .'
Riper life with stirring duties,
And its days of toil and care,
Not unmixed with sore distresses
To which every soul is heir,
Now's my portion ; but my spirit,
Resting calmly on its God,
Sees the banner floating o'er it,
'Love' inscribed in letters broad.
Darksome hours may yet await me,
Ere shall close life's earthly day;
Friends may perish, or forsake me;
Death must claim me for his prey;
But I trust, by faith's bright vision,
Evermore to look above,
And in all, make joyful mention,
Of the 'banner of God's love.'

MINNIE.

RECIPROCITY OF COMPLIMENT.—Sir Joshua Reynolds painted a portrait of Mrs. Billington, the vocalist, representing her as Saint Cecilia —the eyes turned towards heaven, listening to a choir of angels faintly introduced on the upper part of the painting. Haydn, the composer, was present just as Sir Joshua was giving the finishing stroke, and his opinion of its merits was asked by Mrs. Billington. "It resembles of you," said Haydn, "but it has one great fault." "And what is it?" asked Mrs. Billington, with inquietude, fearful that the artist might take offence. "The painter," continued Haydn, "has represented you listening to the songs of angels ; he should have painted the angels listening to your enchanting notes." Flattered by such a compliment, the beautiful Billington threw her arms round Haydn's neck and kissed him.

EXCHANGE—Feb. 12.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons..........................	20½
Patriot Doubloons..........................	— à 321
Spanish do..........................	à 321
Bills on England, per doubloon..........................	64s. 6d.
Currency..........................	per dol. 2 7-16d.
Do. Montevideo..........................	[illegible]
France, per doubloon..........................	[illegible] fs.
United States, do..........................	par.
Rio Janeiro..........................	1 à 1½ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 326
The lowest 317½

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week — per oz. Lowest — No transactions

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

February 5th.

"Phonix," Bremen brig, 200 tons, H. Dierks, from Cadiz 1st December, to Freyer Brothers, with 114 lasts salt, 6 boxes books, 46 bales corks, 200 boxes vermicelli, 25 barrels almonds.

"Pallas," Brazilian brig. 217 tons, F. P. Fonseca, from Montevideo 3d inst., to N. Martinez & Sons, with 141 barrels sugar.

February 6th.

February 7th.

"Nancy," Danish brigantine, 150 tons, R. Larsen, from Hamburg 17th October, Montevideo 5th inst., to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 18 tons coal, 36 boards lumber, 417 boxes and 4 bales merchandise, 6 packages merchandise.

"New York," Hamburg barque, 216 tons, Christiansen, from Hamburg 27th October, Montevideo 5th inst., to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

February 8th.

"Uruguay," French ship, 282 tons, Daynel, from Havre 11th December, to E. Ochoa & Co.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 7th inst. Passengers 13.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo 7th inst.

"Von Brock," Danish brig, 218 tons. F. H. Jacobsen, from Pernambuco 15th January, to Freyer Brothers, with 1013 barrels sugar, 80 pipes caña.

"Catharina," Danish brig, 250 tons, Petersen, from Boston 3rd December, to S. B. Hale & Co., with 772 casks shooks, 33 casks headings, 40 barrels and 160 boxes starch, 53,277 feet lumber, 4000 do. spruce joists, 100 boxes chairs, 145 bales, 49 boxes and 3 half barrels merchandise.

"Amazonas," Portuguese barque,

February 10th.

"Pezinca," Spanish polacre, 162 tons, A. Austrich, from Barcelona 10th November, to N. Martinez & Sons, with 232 pipes, 28 half do. and 16 quarter casks wine, 12 boxes and 63 bags almonds, 300 jars oil, 50 bales brown wrapping paper, 400 jars aguardiente, 20 boxes soap, 4 bags cummin seed, 3 do. anis seed, 100,000 corks, 40 boxes white paper, 2 boxes and 6 casks merchandise.

Brazilian brig.

February 11th.

Brazilian corvette of war.
Hamburg brigantine.
French brig.
"Isabella," British barque, from Liverpool.

SAILINGS.

February 5th.

"Maria," British brig, for Colonia, in ballast.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

February 6th.

"George Metticke," Austrian barque, for Bahia, dispatched by Dickson & Co , with 392 fanegas salt.

"J. H. Heydorn," Hanoverian brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by Lezica & Co.

February 7th.

"Thornwaldsen," Danish brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 1200 dry ox and cow hides, 600 salted do. do., 166 bales wool, 10 do. horse hair, 50 pipes tallow.

"Manuelita," American steamer, for Montevideo.

February 8th.

February 9th.

"Gil Blas," French barque, for Montevideo despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 50,200 tiles, 98 bales wool.

"Hibbert," British brig, for Liverpool, despatched by J. Carthy, with 26 ingots copper, 230 bales wool, 37 do. hide cuttings, 166 pipes, 11 half do. & 38 boxes tallow, 5329 salted ox and cow hides, 962 do. horse do., 26,000 bones.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental Steamer, for Montevideo.

February 10th.

"Cronometro," Spanish polacre, for Barcelona, dispatched by Freyer Brothers, with 8053 dry ox and cow hides, 1038 slunk calf skins, 7 bales do , 44 do. hide cuttings, 447 salted horse hides, 10 barrels tallow.

"Suea," Swedish brig, for London, dispatched by Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 3071 dry ox and cow hides, 4000 salted do. do., 288 do. horse do., 94 bales wool, 152 pipes and 80 half do. tallow, 21,000 horns, 16 tons bones, 15 bales horse hair.

"Caroline," French brig, for Cette, dispatched by Teissereno Vallat, with 1375 salted ox and cow hides,, 60 bales wool, 280 do. sheep skins, 18 pine planks.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Luisa Fernanda," Spanish corvette of war, for Montevideo.

February 11th.

"Soberano," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 5000 quintals jerked beef, 40 dry ox and cow hides.

"Industria," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 2400 quintals jerked beef, 31 dry ox and cow hides.

"Eolo," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by F. Senillosa, with 3100 quintals jerked beef, 31 dry ox and cow hides.

"Pedro II," Brazilian brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles, with the same cargo with which she arrived on the 23rd ult.

"Star," British brig, for Rio Grande, dispatched by Nuttal & Co., in ballast.

"Paraense," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND, a letter addressed —
Señora E. Perry,
Buenos Ayres,
lies for the owner at 20 Calle San Martin.

Notice.

The undersigned Chemist and Druggist has the honour to inform his friends and British residents in Buenos Ayres and the Provinces that he has sold his late establishment opposite the Cathedral, No. 30 Calle San Martin, and being obliged to leave this Country on account of his impaired health, he takes this opportunity of offering his sincere thanks for the unlimited confidence with which he has been favoured in all the branches of this delicate art.

N. B.—Any friend who will favour him with a Commission for England, France, Italy and Germany, or wishing to communicate with him before his departure will find him at the house above mentioned.

JOSEPH WILLIAM ROMANO.
f. 12—2 p.

SODA WATER FOUNTAIN.

At No. 71 Calle de la Merced three squares up said street from the Alameda, a Soda water establishment has just been opened to the Public, where, at all hours of the day Soda water can be obtained on draught from a mineral fountain; and every preparation is in progress for to have in a short time, a good supply of bottled soda water at the current price, for exportation or family use.

As no expence has been spared for to obtain the most complete apparatus, and of the latest improvement in England for the elaboration of all aerated waters to perfection; it is to be hoped that the quality of the soda water now offered for sale, will be of itself a sufficient garantee for its recomendation.

F.12—c.o.

Buenos Ayres Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

The General Monthly Meeting will be held next Tuesday evening 15th inst., at 7 o'clock ; it having been postponed last week in consequence of the Carnival.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 10, 1853.

By Order.

For Sale,

At the Stores of Vivar & Billinghurst, 19 Calle Santa Rosa, a parcel of good salt Butter, just landed, in barrels of 100 to 110 lbs. and small package of 25, 30 and 70 lbs.

j. 29—3 c.

ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, 35, Cornhill, London.

Having thought it desirable, upon my representation, to establish an Agency in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, I take leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents and the Native Community in this City that such Agency is now open; and that those persons who may be desirous of Insuring their Lives or those of their wives, children or friends, will receive every information by applying from 9 to 10 in the morning, (Sundays excepted) to the undersigned Agent to the Company.

J. WM. MACKENNA,
90, Calle San Martin.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—c.

Just Received,

At G. & H. Mackern's, 20 Calle San Martin, a supply of Rodger's Cutlery; *Tortoise shell Combs*, Hair, Clothes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Needles, Elastic Bands, Memorandum Books, &c. &c. &c.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEAR'S SUFFERING

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

[Signed] WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Rheumatism
	Scalds
Coco-bay	Sore Nipples
Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Chilblains	Skin-diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted & Stiff Joints	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ....

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

Notice.

Parties desirous of having their friends brought out to this Country are offered an opportunity of making arrangements with Capt. Bell of the "Gauntlet," formerly in the William Peile; the "Gauntlet" has comfortable accommodations fitted up for a limited number of steerage passengers, and can conveniently accommodate a few cabin passengers. For terms and other particulars apply to Capt. Bell at the office of his consignees No. 36, Calle Santa Clara or at Mr. Fleming's Store on the Alameda. j.8 3c.

Just Received,

per "Wilton Wood," Brandy of first quality, for Sale by

JOHN YETMAN,
j.29—4o. 52 Calle Julio.

Shipping List of Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British brig "Panope," 236 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Ward, commander, has only disengaged room for a few salted hides this vessel is well known in the trade and is in every respect a first rate opportunity. d4. Consignee Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For London

Belgian brig "Rubens," 285 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Cornelissen, commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. j 1.

Consignee A. van Praet, Esq.

For London.

British brig "Racer," 193 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Pirouet, Commander, is now loading, and having all having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For London.

British brig "RITA," 192 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Joblin, Commander, has only disengaged room for a few salted hides. j. 29.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For London.

Brig brig "George Reynolds," 240 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Jones, Commandor, is now loading in the inner roads, and has only room for a tons of heavy weight. f.12.

Consignee James Stewart, Esq.

For Liverpool.

British barque "Rhondda," 202 tons, A. 1 at Lloyd's, McConackie, commander, has already commenced her loading in the inner roads, and has positively engaged ¾ of her cargo. f.12.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Eliza Jenkins," 231 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Dean, Commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. j. 29.

Consignees Messrs. John Galt Smith & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Wilton Wood," 243 tons, A. 1. Russell, commander, a well known trader, and now ready to receive cargo. f.5.

Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Richmond," 350 tons, A. 1. Grayson, commander, a regular trader, and will be ready to receive cargo in a day or two. f.5.

Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool.

British brig "IO," 252 tons, Gautier, Commander, has positively engaged three fourths of her cargo, a portion of which is already on board. This vessel is well known in the trade. j 1.

Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers

For Antwerp.

Belgian brig "Denise," 156 tons, A. 1. Lloyd's, Deams, commander, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. f. 12.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Russian brig "I D A," 206 tons register, Sten, commander, has already commenced her cargo in inner roads, and has only disengaged room for 3 to 4000 dry hides. f. 12.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Hamburg bark "Amphitrite," 216 tons, Arends, Commander, is now loading, and may have room for fifty bales. f.5.

Consignee A. Van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp.

Dutch galliot "Plata," 180 tons, Horning, Commander, now loading in the inner roads, and has only room for a small portion of cargo. f.5.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp.

Danish brig "M O L L Y," 124 tons, Damlos, Commander, has positively engaged the greater part of her room, and will have quick dispatch. j.29.

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

Swedish brig "Plata," 216 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Fogelmark, Commander, well known as a favorite vessel in the trade, and having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. d.4.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For New York.

American barque "O. J. Hayes," 412 tons register, Beauvais, commander, has commenced her loading, and will have quick despatch. This vessel has only disengaged room for a few tons of freight. f.12.

Consignee O. J. Hayes, Esq.

For New York.

Swedish brig "Hilda Charlotta," 270 tons, Oberg, master, has now a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and has still disengaged room for bales and and dry hides. n.20

Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

All the foregoing vessels have good accommodations for passengers, and are in every respect, most desireable convevances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconq

Passengers for Liverpool direct.

The fast sailing English brig "ElizaJenkins," John Dean, Master, will sail for the above port, on or about the 20th inst., (having all her cargo engaged, is loading fast). This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers. Application to be made to the Master at Brasch & Prange, Ship Chandlers, Alameda.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, 1853. f.5—3c.

For New York.

The American ship "PARANA" will sail for the above named port in a few days has the greater part of her cargo on board, and has only disengaged room for a few light bales or dry hides. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. For freight or passage apply to her consignee—

O. J. HAYES,
No. 7, Calle la Defensa.

For Sale,

The first class, clipper built American bark "Delaware."

of 214 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, having very superior accommodations for 40 passengers, on account of having been built for the packet service.

Persons interested in the purchase can apply to Zimmermann Frazier & Co.

Calle la Defensa, No. 69.

Nov 27.—co.

SHIPPING LIST OF JOSEPH M. LAWSON,

Licensed Ship Rroker.

For Great Britain.

Passengers only.

The very fine, new, Danish schooner "Alma," Schrieber, master, has all her cargo engaged, and will have a very quick dispatch. n.27.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Brazils.

Passengers only.

The very fast sailing A. 1. Brazilian polacre "Condor," 182 tons register, Rodriguez, commander, is now loading, and being a chartered vessel, having superior accommodations for passengers, and will have a quick despatch. d. 4.

Consignees Juan G. Martinez, Esq.

For Queenstown for orders.

Passengers only.

The fine, fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Grecian," 151 tons register, McMichen, master, being a chartered vessel, and a small carrier, she will meet with every dispatch. n. 4.

Consignees Messrs Duguid, Barton and Co.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their respective consignees, or to—

JOSEPH M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 15½ Calle Reconquista.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGER BEER.

Mr. Cranwell respectfully informs the public that he can now and during the warm season supply persons desirous of drinking the above refreshing beverages at the reduced price of 24 dollars the doz. when on returning the empty bottles twelve dollars the doz will be returned.

Medical Gentlemen will please observe in ordering other medicated ærated waters that the proper bottles for these are of the capacity of ten ounces; the common porter or Champagne bottles are not capable of bearing the just proportion of Carbonic Acid Gas requisite for their preparation.

Mr. C. having spared no expense in obtaining the most perfect and novel machinery, with adequate bottles and every other article required for the elaboration of all classes of Ærated waters, can now offer the inhabitants of this city a superior article to any heretofore, and confidently states as good as any manufactured in Europe. Oct. 23.—c.o.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

For London direct.

The A. 1. British barque "SANTIAGO" Capt. Houghton, will sail from Montevideo for the above destination on or about the 18th inst., persons wishing to take a passage will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. For particulars apply to Brasch, Prange & Co, No. 41 Calle Julio. j. 8 co.

Translation of Señor Sarmiento's Letter, on Sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20, Calle San Martin.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853, for Sale by Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio.

Wanted,

By an English family about to proceed to England, one female servant to take charge of children. Apply at No. 45 Calle Maypú. j.29—c. o.

The following B O O K S are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Irving's Works; Hume and Smollet's History of England; Memorials of Columbus; Blair's Rhetoric; Shakspeare; Thomson's Seasons.

W a n t e d,

A situation, by a man and wife, recently arrived here without family, anxious to get any employment either in town or in the country, making themselves generally useful. A note left at this office, addressed to L. W. will be attended to. f.5.—3p.

N O T I C E.

All Letters and Newspapers intended to be transmitted from this Port by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Vessels, and destined for the Intermediate Ports at which they touch—viz: Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cape de Verds, Teneriffe and Madeira, must be brought to this Office—and the following uniform Rates prepaid thereon—

Weight of Letters.	Silv. Dols.		Curr. Dols.
Not exceeding ½ ounce	¼	or	6
Above ½ ounce & under 1 "	½	or	12
" 1 " 2 "	1	or	24
" 2 " 3 "	1½	or	36
" 3 " 4 "	2	or	48

and so on in proportion, two additional Rates being charged for every ounce, and a fraction of an ounce being charged as an additional ounce.

Newspapers 1 current dollar each, letters and newspapers for *Spain via* Teneriffe will also be received, the above Rates of postage being prepaid thereon.

"This Office will not undertake to give change for money; parties are therefore requested to bring with them the exact amount of Postage."

British Consulate and Packet Office,
168, Calle la Merced—

Buenos Ayres, 29th January, 1853.

MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's Consul and Agent,
for H. B. M's Postmaster General.

W a n t e d,

By an elderly woman, a situation as Seamstress; or would have no objection to make herself generally useful in a family. A note left at No. 20 Calle San Martin, addressed to E. S. will be attended to. f. 12—3p.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210, 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to bemoored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 11th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Destinations
	BRITISH.			
Sept. 13	Bg. Stag, Baldry	Getting & Co.	295	L. pool.
Nov. 5	Bg Earl of Derby, Hodge	J. Best & Brothers	196	
" 10	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211	England.
" 17	Bg. Racer, Pirouet	Duguid, Barton & Co.	193	London.
" 17	Bg. Rita, Joblin	Nicholson, Green & Co	192	London.
" 18	Bg. Grecian, MacMichen	Duguid, Barton & Co	151	England.
" 18	Bgn. Philip Dean, Rose	Hughes Brothers	187	England.
" 18	Bk. Io, Cottier	Best Brothers	252	L pool.
" 22	Bg. Mary Rowe, Brown	A Rivolta	338	
" 22	Bg. Wilton Wood, Russell	J. Best Brothers	243	L'pool.
" 25	Bg. Panope, Warts	Duguid, Barton & Co	230	London.
" 25	Sch Spy, De la Cour	Hughes Brothers	170	
Dec. 6	Bk. Falcon, Jarvis	T. Tomkinson & Co.	220	
" 6	Bk. 9th of May, Muran	To order	249	
" 11	Bk. Peter Senn, Adamson	Rennie, Tweedies Co.	194	
" 11	Bg. Everton, Datchburn	Nicholson, Green & Co	204	
" 15	Bg. Eliza Jenkins, Dean	G. Smith & Co	231	L'pool.
" 16	Bgn. Anne & Sophia, Ranson	J. G. Smith & Co	152	
" 19	Bgn May, Milard	Tomkinson & Co.	233	
" 28	Bg. Ann Carr, Davis	J. Steward & Co.	169	
" 29	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	J Carthy	351	L pool.
Jan. 3	Bg Favourite, Webster	R. & J. Carlisle	277	
" 11	Bg. Charles, Enouf	To order	190	
" 12	Bk Rhondda, McConackie	J. C. Thompson & Co.	202	pool.
" 13	Bk. Hermes, Presley	J. Carthy	241	
" 17	Sch. Sappho, How	R. & J. Carlisle	137	
" 23	Sp Velocidade, Baird	Wilfred Latham & Co	280	
" 23	Sp. Annie Fisher, Edwards	J. G. Smith & Co.	345	
" 23	Bgn. Maria Teresa, Salar	M. A. Muñoa	131	
" 27	Bg. George Reynolds, Jones	J. Steward	240	
Feb. 1	Bk. Minstrel, Kelly	Hughes Brothers	380	London
	AMERICAN.			
Nov. 18	Bk. Delaware, Hutchinson	Zimmermann, & Co.	214	N. York.
" 20	Pgn. Robert Wing, Crowell	H. J. Ropes	196	
" 20	Sp. Parana, Langton	O. J. Hayes	552	
Dec. 4	Bk. Juniata, Cheer	S. B. Hale & Co.	385	
" 5	Bk. Edward Koppisch, Upton	To order	249	
" 8	Sp. Chilo, Deshon	S. B. Hale & Co	413	
" 8	Bk. Manto, Stinso	Zimmermann, & Co	281	
" 27	Bk. Manchester, Upton	H. J. Ropes	291	
Jan. 31	Bk. O. J. Hayes, Beauvais	O. J. Hayes	412	N. York
" 19	Bg. El Dorado, Etchbergu	Zimmermann, & Co.	182	
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 27	Bg. Escorvet, Nadeau	Zumaran & Co.	149	Havre
Nov. 17	Bk Guarani, Larche	E. Ochoa & Co.	234	
Dec 10	Bk. Coralie, Verrier	F. Ares egny	222	
" 10	Bk. Amazia, Guiot	T. Rousse	201	
Dec. 18	Pol. Chasseur, Ventre	N. Peuchgarie	198	
" 22	Bk. Richelieu, Rut	Leon Cuomartin	176	
" 24	Bk. Bonne Aimee, Monet	J. Vignal	281	
" 27	Bg. L'Henry, Vivior	To order	184	
Jan. 19	Sp. Francois, Fremont	Lafourcade & Co.	264	
" 19	Bk. Camoens, Delanvoy	Lavallol & Sons	244	
" 25	Bk. Australie, Falgueretto	J. Canard	240	
Feb. 8	Sp Uruguay, Daynel	E. Ochoa & Co.	282	
	SPANISH.			
Oct. 7	Pol. Felicia, Fabregas	To order	212	
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo	Llavallol & Sons	[illegible]	
Dec. 2	Sch. Esmeralda, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	[illegible]	
" 7	Zum. Tigre, Plats	To order	97	
" 5	Bg. Recurso 2°, Galo	F Buxaro	254	
" 11	Sp. Amalia, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Jan. 1	Bg. Rapido, Mataro	F Senillosa	241	
" 3	Bg. Corina, Bas	Sotorrano Soriano	193	
" 4	Pol. San Antonio, Carbanas	F. Senillosa	151	
" 7	Sch. Droka, Austrich	N. Martinez & Sons	200	
" 19	Sp. [illegible] de Guatemala, Ortiz	J. Galarraga	250	
" 23	Zum. Victoria, Roig y Feliu	To order	164	
" 23	Sch Culebra, Ventre	E. Ochoa & Co.	123	
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig	F. Senillosa	188	
" 10	Pol. Pizarra, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	102	
	SARDINIAN.			
Aug. 28	Bk. Potosina, Fdanza	N. Martinez & Sons	205	
Sep. 15	Bgn. Amable Angelita, Tubino	J. Capelle	91	Genoa.
Oct. 5	Bg. Italia, Queriolo	Viale & Co.	264	
Nov. 4	Bg. Espero, Molfino	B. Viale & Co		
" 13	Pol. Nativita de Maria, Tiscornia	To order	203	
" 22	Bg. Delfino, Zeguera	B. Delfino	186	
Dec. 3	Pol Bk Correho 2° Cerra	G. Avegno	258	
" 5	Bg. Ausonie Sorelle, Brissolezo	J. Avegno	261	
" 6	Bg. Gentil Fanny, Gargino	J. Avegno	223	
" 5	Bg. Rey David, Velasco	Lezica & Co	258	
" 11	Bk Antonieta, Piayo	B. Delfino	213	
Jan. 21	Bk. Sultana, Casanego	Llavallol & Sons	244	
" 30	Bg. Acorte Lagurie, Bassery	B. Viale & Co	172	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Dec. 21	Bk. Rufina, Pereyra	A. Van Praet	202	
Jan. 23	Bg Social, Carlo	M. Ocampo	2.3	
" 23	Bg Belisario, Santos	A. Van Praet	.21	
" 31	Bg Duque da Terceiro, Bartos	N. Martinez & Sons	15.	
Feb. 5	Bg. Pallas, Fonseca	Martinez & Sons	217	
	HAMBURG.			
Oct. 15	Bg. Friedrich Ernst, Amondsen	Freyer Brothers	160	
Dec. 9	Bg. Sophia Valentine	J. Rick	200	
" 16	Bg. Elvyn Emma, Boysen	Hurtenfels & Sons	134	
" 26	Bk Amphitrite, Arends	A. Van Praet	216	Antwerp
Jan. 11	Bk. Eudora, Johansen	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	234	
Feb. 7	Bk. New York, Christiansen	Bunge, Bornefield & Co	216	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Nov.	Bk. Cerere, Piratolillo	Hale & Co	397	
Dec. 17	Bg. Italia, Castellano	Santa Maria, Llambi Co	360	
	TUSCAN.			
Oct. 25	Pol. Romolo, Sotovien	Pietranera Piaggio	120	
	DUTCH.			
Dec. 7	Bk. Urania, Klen	Lezica & Co.	222	
Jan. 1	Gal. Plata, Horning	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	180	Antwerp
	PORTUGUESE.			
Feb. 8	Bk. Amazonas			
	PRUSSIAN.			
Aug. 3	Bg. Westphalia, Malchow	P. Halbach & Co.	235	N. York
Oct. 9	Bg. Plata, Bessing	Zimmermann, & Co.	250	
	BELGIAN.			
Oct 9	Bg. Rubens, Cornelissen	A. Van Praet	285	London.
Dec. 15	Bgn. Denise, Deams	Bayley Brothers	156	Antwerp
	SWEDISH.			
Oct 6	Bg Hilda Charlotte, Oberg	Wedekind & Co.	2.0	N. York.
Nov. 17	Bg. La Plata, Fogelmark	J. N. Bieber & Co.	219	Antwerp
	DANISH.			
Nov. 17	Sch. Alma, Schrieber	Freyer Brothers	103	England
Dec. 1	Sch Molly, Damlos	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	124	Antwerp
" 16	Bgn Gramm, Brandt	To order	144	
Jan. 22	Sp. Gladiator, Erickson	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	315	
" 23	Bg. Ida & Emma, Rock	Freyer Brothers	150	
" 24	Bgn. Jutisch, Juhl	Dickson & Co.	141	
Feb. 7	Bgn Nancy, Larsen	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	150	
" 8	Bg. Von Bosch, Jacobsen	Freyer Brothers	[illegible]	
" 8	Bg. Catharina, Peterse	S. B. Hale & Co.	250	
	BREMEN.			
Nov. 21	Bk. Adelaide, Spille	Becher, Preuss & Co	280	
Dec. 17	Bk. Lessing, Friedrichs	Casares & Sons	3.6	
Feb 5	Bg Phoenix, Dierks	Freyer Brothers	200	
	RUSSIAN.			
	Bg. Ida, Sten	Freyer Brothers	206	Antwerp
	NORWEGIAN.			
Dec. 21	Bg. Nidaros, Baumann	Lezica & Co	.58	
	AUSTRIAN.			
Nov. 21	Bk. Adolar, [illegible]	M. Lopez	276	England.